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The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the National Assembly delegation of the State of Kuwait after receiving them

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

National Assembly Delegation of State of Kuwait

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 26 received the National Assembly delegation of the State of Kuwait.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Khaled al-Ghuneim, Speaker of the National Assembly of the State of Kuwait.

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and personage concerned Chon Myong Su were present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation courteously presented a gift of best wishes to the great leader.

Military Delegation of Republic of Rwanda

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 26 received the military delegation of the Republic of Rwanda.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Commandant Rusatira Leonidas, Member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and Director of the Cabinet of the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Rwanda.

On hand were General O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces, and Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan of the Korean People's Army.

Nyandwi Tharcisse, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to our country, was also present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

After receiving the guests the great leader posed for a photograph with them.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewics**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the resurrection of Poland, the national holiday of the Polish people.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, sent a message to Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, greeting the 23rd anniversary of the July 26 Armed Uprising of the Cuban people.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent messages to **Houari Boumedienne**, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Colonel **Moussa Traore**, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Premier of the Government of Mali; **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, General Secretary of the Guinean Democratic Party and President of the Republic of Guinea; **Samora Moises Machel**, Chairman of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; **Souphanouvong**, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; **Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed**, Prime Minister of the Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; and Lieutenant General **Michel Micombero**, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress and President and Head of the Government of the Republic of Burundi, in reply to their messages sent on the occasion of the Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the July 23 Revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message to **Ramalho Eanes** congratulating him upon his assumption of office as President of the Republic of Portugal.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq, on the 8th anniversary of the victory of the July 17 Revolution in Iraq and received a reply from him.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Mohammed Daud**, Head of State of the Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the day of the Republic of Afghanistan.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message to **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of Maldives, greeting the 11th anniversary of the independence of Maldives.

"President KIM IL SUNG, the Great Genius of the Century"

An Article of Senegalese Magazine

It was reported from Dakar that the May issue of the Senegalese magazine "Observateur Africain" carried an article written by its director under the headline "President Kim Il Sung, the Great Genius of the Century".

The magazine said:

When speaking of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we should always mention the man who founded it and has devoted his all to the struggle for the well-being of his country and people, pushing his way through the thorny path of the revolution.

He is none other than the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, genius of mankind and outstanding thinker and theoretician.

Saying that the respected and beloved leader took the road of the revolutionary struggle at the early age of 13 and later, organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the magazine continued:

Endowed with the noble spirit of serving the masses, President Kim Il Sung, a revolutionary fighter possessed of his own way of thinking and his own judgement, has worked heart and soul for the people in any adversity.

In the trial of the unspeakably arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle he founded the Juche idea, the revolutionary world outlook which calls for making the people a pivotal point in everything and established the greatest revolutionary traditions.

In the period of democratic construction after liberation, during the three-year fierce and arduous Fatherland Liberation War fought against US imperialism and in the course of leading the socialist revolution and socialist construction to victory in later period, President Kim Il Sung further systematized Kimilsungism with the Juche idea being its quintessence.

President Kim Il Sung has said about the basis of the Juche idea as follows:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is work done by them. Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful."

Kimilsungism is an integral whole of idea, theory and method of Juche most profound in human thoughts.

Kimilsungism involves not only the ideas and theories on the founding of the Juche philosophy and the revolutionary traditions and on their essence and the question of carrying forward and developing them but also the strategic and tactical problems arising in the revolutionary struggle.

Kimilsungism involving all spheres is the scientific idea and theory giving perfect answers to the wide-range questions arising in the building of socialism and communism—the revolutionary work method and style, the building of the organizational and ideological groundwork for founding a party, the strategy of war against imperialism, the development of the international communist movement, the socialist revolution in one country, the strategy and tactics of the world revolution, the transition period from capitalism to socialism and the proletarian dictatorship, the main force propelling the development of socialist society and its source, literature, art, education, language and building of socialism and the carrying out of the revolution in the split country.

Immortal Kimilsungism founded and systematized by President Kim Il Sung is the most correct idea, theory, strategy and tactics clarifying the most scientific stand and method of cognizing and remaking nature and society and solving all the questions arising in the revolutionary struggle.

Kimilsungism is the most perfect system, method and style of leadership over the masses.

(KCNA)

British Support-Korea's Reunification Body

Inaugurated

A grand inauguration of the British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held in Nottingham, Britain, on July 10, according to a report from London.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid a loud applause of the attendants at the inaugural meeting.

When the letter to the great leader was adopted, all the attendants rose to their feet and burst into a stormy applause, reverently wishing the respected and beloved leader good health and a long life.

The inaugural meeting was attended by parliamentarians from the British Labour Party, personnel of political parties and public figures of various strata.

The meeting was addressed by Allan Bile, General Secretary of the British Committee for Friendship with Korea, and other public figures of various strata.

In his speech Allan Bile said that the British people must know well the situation of Korea and express international solidarity and support for the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. The British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification will fight in demand of the complete withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and the conclusion of a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, he emphasized.

The British Committee, he noted, will expose the south Korean puppet clique's suppression of the people and demand that the British government establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Representatives of various strata spoke next.

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung signal successes have been registered in all fields in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said the speakers. They emphasized that the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification laid down by the great leader are the only just policy for the reunification of Korea.

At the meeting the leading body of the Committee was elected.

The leading body consists of Honorary Chairman, Chairman, General Secretary, and members.

The meeting published a statement on the formation of the Committee.

The statement reads:

An inauguration of the British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held in Nottingham on July 10, 1976.

This important meeting was attended by 56 figures of all walks of life.

The British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification has decided to carry out the following objects and tasks:

1. to inform the British people of the stark realities of Korea,
2. support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea,
3. demand the total withdrawal of US imperialist troops from south Korea,
4. support the south Korean people's struggle for the democratization of society and expose the south Korean puppet clique's brutalities against the people.
5. demand that the United States conclude a peace agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
6. fight in support of the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification laid down by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

The British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification appeals to all the peaceloving people to strongly support the five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and the struggle of the Korean people for the country's peaceful reunification.

(KCNA)

Grand Report Meeting Held to Mark 30th Anniversary of Promulgation of the Law on Equality of the Sexes Instituted by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

A grand report meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the historic Law on Equality of the Sexes instituted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was held on July 29 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Put up with due respect on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is wisely leading our people and women along the road of victory and glory.

Hung on the walls of the meeting place were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and a streamer reading "May the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoy a long life in good health!"

The meeting place was packed with women of broad sections in the city and women soldiers of the Korean People's Army.

Invited there were wives of diplomatic envoys and women staff members of embassies of various countries in Pyongyang and foreign guests staying in our country.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Yang Hyong Sop, Chong Jun Gi and Hwang Jang Yop, leading functionaries of working people's organizations, women functionaries of central organs, officials of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, those women who participated in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and women labour innovators.

The meeting began with the chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung", an immortal revolutionary paean.

A letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, was adopted amid a thunderous applause at the meeting.

Letters of thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from women and women organizations of all levels of industrial establishments, cooperative farms and educational, cultural, public health and other institutions throughout the country were presented to Comrade Kim Dong Gyu by representatives of the women of various sections amid a stormy applause of the attendants at the meeting.

Kim Song Ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, made a report.

In her report Chairman Kim Song Ae said that the respected and beloved leader propounded a unique idea and theory for the solution of the women's problem and has wisely led the women's liberation movement of our country along the road of victory since he embarked upon the road of revolution.

The great leader brilliantly formulated the tasks for the women's emancipation in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which he worked out in person in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, she said, and stressed:

The brilliant revolutionary tradition of our women's movement was established in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Noting that after liberation the respected and beloved leader founded the Korean Democratic Women's Union and promulgated the Law on Equality of the Sexes as a part of democratic reforms, she said:

The promulgation of this law was a revolutionary event which brought about a new turn in realizing the social emancipation of women and developing our women's movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"...the Law on Equality of the Sexes emancipated the women in north Korea from thousands of years of humiliation and ill-treatment, and a twofold and threefold oppression, enabling them to enjoy equal rights with men and work actively in all spheres of politics, economy and culture."

The institution of the Law made our women a powerful driving force vigorously pushing ahead with social development, makers of the history of a new society.

The Law which was enforced for the first time in the East thanks to the respected and beloved leader set a great model of women's emancipation for the world's people and gives great encouragement still today to the world's progressive women fighting for democratic rights and freedom and for the victory of the women's movement.

Saying that the task of the women's emancipation in the stage of the democratic revolution was brilliantly carried out thanks to the enforcement of the Law on Equality of the Sexes, the reporter pointed out: The women's problem in the stage of the socialist revolution was successfully solved because the respected and beloved leader put forward the policy of socialist cooperation and triumphantly led the work of transforming the old relations of production in town and country along socialist lines.

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the respected and beloved leader put forward a new policy of the women's movement for revolutionizing and working-classizing the women and freeing them from the heavy burdens of household chores for the final solution of the women's problem, she declared.

This policy set forth by the respected and beloved leader, she stressed, is a great programme of the women's emancipation giving an allround exposition of the basic direction and content of the women's movement and the ways for the final solution of the women's problem after the establishment of the socialist system.

(Continued on Page 2)

Insulation from the Vagary of Cold Front, the Result of Prudent Guidance

EVERY year witnessed good harvests in our country as the influence of the cold front was baffled with success. The total grain output showed an increase of 36 per cent in 1973 as against 1972 and 31 per cent in 1974 compared with the previous year.

Korea of Juche, Chollima Korea, recorded a proud success last year by lifting grain output by more than 700,000 tons above the 1974 figure, overcoming the influence of the cold front that swept the world.

Grain output in 1974 went beyond the 7 million ton mark.

The influence of the cold front which had asserted itself in recent years pushed down to the 32nd parallel in Europe last year, bringing heavy snows and frost in summer and hitting some areas in summer and autumn with a long spell of sweltering heat and drought which had been witnessed one hundred years ago and a heavy rainfall in a few days tantamount to an annual amount.

Our country did not remain outside the reach of the cold front.

But, the great Juche-based farming method brought to the whole country rich fruits and laughter of happiness and joy.

Korea of Juche owes this joy of bountiful harvest overflowing it to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of creation and construction.

Seeing through the influence of the cold front with his brilliant intelligence of clairvoyance, the great leader had indicated long ago a unique direction and ways of overcoming the influence of the cold front and bringing about an upsurge in agricultural production and wisely led this struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In order to prevent our farming from being affected by the cold front it is necessary to introduce maize humus pots and cold-bed rice seedlings 100 per cent, observe the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time and plant early-growing seeds. At the same time, cold moist fields must be improved actively."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is seen looking round the Onchon Plain visited by bumper crops

Deeply engraving the teaching of the great leader on their hearts, our agricultural working people built humus soil factories in all parts of the country and produced humus soil through a mass movement, thereby introducing maize humus pots and cold-bed rice seedlings 100 per cent. This provided a sufficient length of time for the growth of maize and prevented damages by early frost.

The great leader went out to maize fields of the Rihyon Co-operative Farm in Sadong district, Pyongyang, and a number of other cooperative farms and gave detailed teachings on the work to be done by the agricultural working people.

Even during his visit to a far off African country in summer last year, the great leader rang on the telephone asking detailed questions as to whether the transplanted maize humus pots were sound or not. Upon his return from the foreign tour, he went round maize and paddy fields of the Oryu Co-operative Farm in Sadong district, Pyongyang, before having time to relieve the fatigue of the long trip, and took prudent measures for top-dressing and higher yield.

Under the measures taken by the great leader, the amelioration of the cold moist land was carried out through a mass movement.

In North Hamgyong Province last year, all the planned area of cold moist land was ameliorated, which helped a large number of cooperative farms lift the per-*chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) yield of maize and paddy rice by more than two tons.

By showing deep concern for the development of hydrometeorology, the great leader has set up modernly-furnished meteorological observatories and an orderly weather forecast system for agriculture all over the country.

The number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land has reached 4 in the plain areas and 3 in the in-between and mountain areas and modern machines including a large number of trucks, rice-transplanting machines and harvesters have found their way to the countryside to help finish all the farm work in good time.

The bumper crop which was reaped in Korea last year overcoming the influence of the cold front is a result of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a shining fruit of the Juche-based farming method created by him.

This year, too, the respected and beloved leader roused the people again to the struggle for production of eight million tons of grain and took a series of measures to cushion the vagary of the cold front.

Thanks to these measures, rice and maize seedlings grew strong, despite of the cold weather and a long spell of drought in spring. And they were successfully transplanted without a loss of time on a scientific and technological footing, as demanded by the Juche-oriented farming method.

Crops on the co-op farms' fields are all in good condition now. There is every prospect of another bumper harvest.

(Continued from Page 1)

Saying that it is one of the important tasks in the solution of the women's problem to free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores, the reporter stated: This policy is a unique policy meeting the demand of the great Juche idea on valuing people most in the world, attaching the greatest importance to people in everything and making it serve them. This is associated with the deep benevolence of the great leader.

Pointing out that the great idea of the respected and beloved leader on the final solution of the women's problem is being successfully translated into practice in our country, she stressed: The enforcement of the Law on Nursing and Education of Children instituted by the respected and beloved leader was an event of historic significance in nursing and educating the rising generation and in the solution of the women's problem.

She noted that today the proportion of women is 48 per cent in the composition of labour force in our national economy, women account for 33 per cent of the deputies to organs of power of all levels and a large number of women are working at important posts of state and society.

She stressed that the social status of women has been radically improved and their position and role have markedly risen entirely because the great leader propounded a unique idea on women's emancipation, wisely led the women's movement and showed love and solicitude for women. She extended the highest honor and deepest gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Chairman Kim Song Ae referred to the fighting tasks to realize the women's emancipation, tasks put forward by the respected and beloved leader at the Fifth Congress of the Party.

The attendants of the meeting adopted a letter to the south Korean women.

The meeting was closed with the chorus "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader".

The report meeting was followed by a performance of national women's art circle members.

Similar report meetings were held in provinces (or cities under the central authorities), cities (or districts), and counties.

Marking this anniversary, papers carried editorials.

Weather-Proof Korean Agriculture

AGRICULTURE is more liable to be subject to the influence of nature than other production branches.

It is still in the fetters of nature to a considerable degree, despite of developed contemporary science. Especially in recent years many countries were in agricultural and food crises on account of the world-wide influence of the cold front. The world's agriculture is exposed to a grave menace.

But the destructive influence of nature on agricultural production cannot be the inevitable influence.

Analyzing the factors in the successes achieved by our agriculture, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said to this effect:

It is not the weather conditions that decide a question. It is not "God" but men that settle it.

The great leader, who discovered the principle of the celebrated Juche philosophy that man is master of everything and decides everything, creditably applied it in the agricultural policy as in all other branches of the revolution and construction. This has resulted in cushioning unfavourable effect of nature on our agriculture.

Rice cultivation has a large share in our agriculture. It was therefore particularly important to undertake irrigation projects and, at the same time, prevent flood damage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with deep penetration into agricultural production and natural and climatic features in our country, attached the prime importance to irrigation in carrying out the rural technical revolution and steered our people towards the struggle to carry it out.

Nation-wide efforts were devoted to the giant nature-remaking projects for water control. In a short period following the ceasefire such large-scale irrigation projects as the Amnok-gang, Kiyang, Pyongnam Irrigations plus the medium- and small-scale irrigation projects were brought to completion. In recent years the Manpungho and Yontan Reservoirs were built.

There are large and small water retention pools everywhere in the countryside. The fields are criss-crossed by waterways. Major canal networks are all connected with each other. Various methods of watering are used in conformity with the soil and topographical conditions—sprinkler irrigation, underground irrigation, furrow irrigation, etc.

In particular, pumping irrigation made a big headway. Water is lifted to any place where it is needed.

The ramified network of irrigation covers the fields of Korea. The waterways, total as long as over 37,600 kilometres, just enough to go around the globe. So, in farming season all the arable land is watered as much as it is needed without a loss of time.

Along with the irrigation system, a well-regulated drainage system was firmly established in our countryside. As a result of the dynamic drainage projects in the plains, more than 1,100 draining stations and over 1,460 kilometres of drainage ditches were built. Now our main rice-producing areas are completely free from the damage of standing water.

The new farming methods adaptable to the environmental conditions were also devised to prevent nature from adversely affecting the ripening of plants, the growth of which needs indispensable factors—various minerals in the soil, radiant energy and temperature of air and soil.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, gifted with the clairvoyant intelligence, foresaw a world-wide climatic change long ago and wisely led our scientists, technicians and all other sections of the people to solve the problem of how to cope with that change.

In order to carry out the great leader's instruction to obtain new strains of crops which would be high-yielding while ripening earlier, laboratories were built and experimental plots laid out, where energetic researches were carried on.

In this course the problem of establishing the system of producing the new first filial generation of maize was completely solved. And the seeds of rice which can withstand wind, ripen earlier and yield very rich crop were turned out with success.

The advanced methods of farming were actively introduced to give the adequate duration for the growth of plants under the unfavourable climatic conditions.

In our country the method of cold-bed rice seedlings were adopted long ago. Now, this method is applied. Besides maize humus-pots method is also introduced.

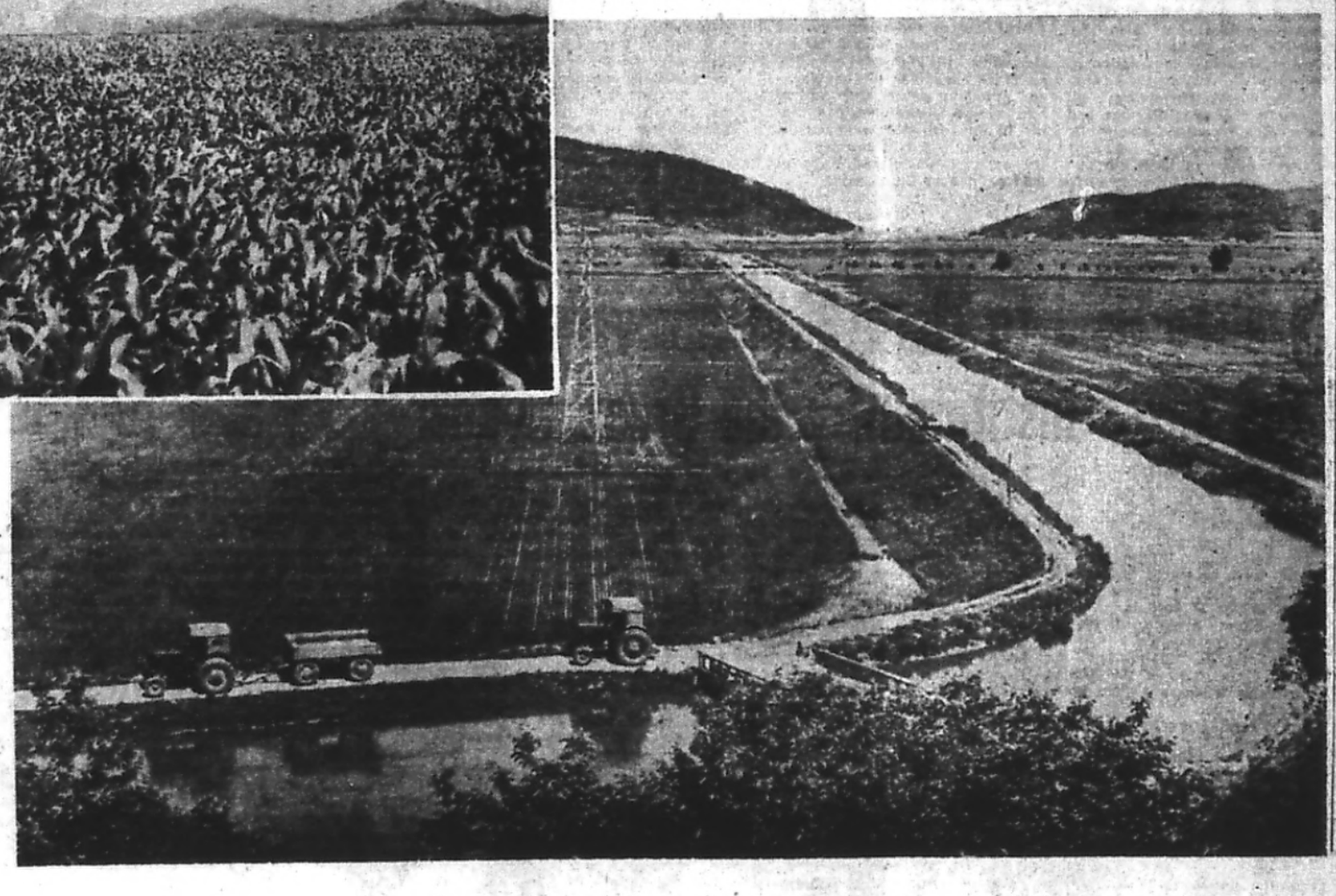
These methods are effective for preventing rice and maize from being affected by the frosty weather inimical to their growth in its initial stage and they are exerting favourable influence on them during the whole period of their growth. Even under the unfavourable climatic conditions in spring seeds are sown earlier than usual, the growth is stimulated in the early stage and fruit-bearing is hastened. This has resulted in gathering rich crops, unaffected by wind and frost in autumn which usually do harm to the growth of crops.

Diversified farming methods are also adopted on the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop in the right season in conformity with the topographical conditions. At the same time, a scientifically-substantiated system of fertilizer application was firmly established.

Thus our agriculture is impervious to climatic conditions, since a complete system of irrigation was established, the achievements in agricultural science based on Juche have been introduced and the Juche farming methods applied in conformity with climatic and soil conditions of Korea. Of course, the credit for this goes to the wise guidance of the great leader. Naturally, every year witnesses bumper crops.

Kim Su Yon

Ready for shipment to co-op farms. Mass-produced tractors will contribute to comprehensive mechanization of agriculture. This photo was taken at the Kumsong Tractor Plant



TOP:
Spraying of chemicals is done this way

BOTTOM:
Chongsan-ri Plain overflowing with life-giving water. There is every prospect of rich crops this year, too

Agriculture in Process of Industrialization

THE respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In former days, our people were far removed from modern civilization and did not even understand what industry meant. But today, they have already completed the irrigation and electrification of agriculture and are now carrying on the overall mechanization and chemicalization; they have entered a new age of industrialization and modernization of agriculture."

With a full understanding of the specific features of agricultural production and climatic conditions of our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization as the basic contents of the rural technical revolution and devoted great efforts to this end.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader and with the powerful support of the socialist industry, the rural technical revolution progressed dynamically, with the result that irrigation was completed a long time ago. This ensures rich, stable harvests every year, regardless of the unfavourable climatic conditions, be it flood or drought. With the completion of electrification in agriculture electricity found its way into all the rural *ri* and farm houses. Annual consumption of electricity in the countryside today amounts to 1,600 million kwh, which is used not only in the home life of the farmers but also as a source of power for machines and of heat.

Great stride forward was made also in mechanization and chemicalization. Now, comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agricultural production are well under way on a full scale.

In recent years in particular, the three major tasks of technical revolution proposed by the great leader were successfully carried out. Consequently, the material and technical foundations of agriculture became more solid than ever before, and the rural technical revolution reached a high stage, the stage of industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Farm machines were supplied to the countryside in larger numbers every year: in 1974 each co-op farm throughout the country was provided with more than 20 tractors and three or four trucks on an average. Last year the number of tractors sent to agriculture was 1.3 times that of 1974 and trucks 1.2 times. Besides, many rice transplanting machines, weeding machines, fertilizer sprayers, combined rice threshers and other machines went to the countryside.

Now, the mooing of draught animals gave way to the humming and rattling of machines in all fields of co-op farms.

Machines took the place of the farmers in all processes of farming: 100 per cent in plowing of dry and paddy fields, thrashing, fodder crushing and hauling operation; 92 per cent in rice transplanting, the most arduous work in farming. Weeding and harvesting are done mostly by machines. In many workteams of co-op farms a single farmer is cultivating ten *chongbo* of dry-farming land.

As for chemicalization, the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* reaches more than one ton. Quantities of microelement, nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash fertilizers are applied to suit soil conditions and peculiarities of crops. Ever larger amount of various herbicides and agricultural chemicals are supplied every year.

In a few years 10-12 tractors will work on 100 *chongbo* of the arable land on an average, and the number of other more efficient farm machines will sharply increase. This will help greatly towards the completion of comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

The task set forth by the great leader to make a single farmer cultivate at least five to six *chongbo* of rice paddy or eight to ten *chongbo* of dry field and, further, introduce the eight-hour workday in the co-op farms, too, will be implemented in the near future.

Li Chan Sun

US TROOPS, GET OUT OF SOUTH KOREA AT ONCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNGA RESOLUTION!

The Whole World Strongly Demands on the Occasion of the Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle

The solidarity movement of the world people calling for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification was conducted with intensity in observance of the month of anti-US joint struggle (June 25—July 27).

According to a report, a demonstration for solidarity with the Korean people was held on June 25 in Copenhagen, Denmark, under the auspices of the Denmark-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Friendship Association.

The demonstrators were carrying respectful portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and slogans with the words "Long live President Kim Il Sung!"

They were also holding the flags of the DPRK, the slogans reading "Support Korea's reunification", "US troops, get out of south Korea at once" and "Down with the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique" and posters depicting people destroying the Yankee imperialists at one blow.

After marching toward the south Korean puppet embassy in Copenhagen, the demonstrators had a meeting in front of the puppet embassy.

At the meeting the Chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Students Union of Denmark made speeches denouncing the south Korean puppet clique's treachery. The attendants of the meeting adopted a resolution condemning the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and presented it to the south Korean puppet embassy.

Then they marched toward the US embassy and held a rally in front of it. At the rally the speakers sharply denounced the US imperialists for their occupation of south Korea and their new war provocation manoeuvres.

The attendants adopted a resolution flaying the US imperialists and handed it to the US embassy.

That day the demonstrators expressed full support to the policy of national reunification clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and manifested firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

With surging indignation they lashed at the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, and at their new war provocation manoeuvres and fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

During the demonstration, the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" —a revolutionary paean— and revolutionary songs of our country wafted far and wide.

Earlier, on June 22, a meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held in Stockholm, Sweden.

The meeting was addressed by parliamentarian Gustav, Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association and Vice-Chairman of the Swedish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; and parliamentarian Gustav Son, member of the Swedish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification. In their speeches, they denounced the aggressor US imperialists and supported the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

At the meeting a resolution was adopted. It exposed the crimes of the US imperialists who not only caused the national division of the Korean people who lived as a homogeneous nation for thousands of years, but also are seeking to unleash a new aggressive war in Korea. The resolution pointed out: United States, quit south Korea! We support Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The attendants of the meeting presented the adopted resolution to the US embassy and the south Korean puppet embassy in Stockholm.

Various solidarity functions such as mass rallies, photo exhibitions, press conferences and forums were held on an extensive scale in different places of Finland, the Soviet Union, Cuba, Hungary, Bulgaria, Japan, Syria, Nepal, Democratic Yemen, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Peru and other countries of the world.

Besides, international democratic bodies and social organizations, solidarity associations and national liberation organizations of various countries issued statements, appeals and protest declarations lambasting the US imperialists' policy of aggression and war and supporting Korea's reunification on the occasion of the month of anti-US joint struggle. Among them are the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce, the Polish Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, the Mission of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in Poland, the Young Communist League of Norway, the Socialist Youth League of Norway, the Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Association for Promotion of the Relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Newspapers, magazines, news agencies and radios of many countries of the world—the Soviet Union, Cuba, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Democratic Germany, Japan, Syria, Kuwait, the Congo, etc.— devoted much space and time to dealing with the Korean problem and expressed solidarity with the Korean people.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth, in its statement issued on July 14, roundly exposed the intensified manoeuvres of the US imperialists for new war provocation in Korea and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's brutal suppression of the south Korean people and noted:

The WFDY strongly protests against and denounces the US imperialists' scheme for permanent division of Korea and demands that the "UN Command" be disbanded at once and all the US troops get out of south Korea, taking with them all weapons, in compliance with the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

The WFDY expresses firm militant solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the Government of the DPRK.

The statement appealed to the democratic youths and peace-loving peoples of the world to give greater stimulus to the solidarity movement in support of the just cause of the Korean people and youth.

In an article dated July 1 the Norwegian paper "Nitid" rapped at the US imperialists who are feverishly preparing a new war and pointed out:

The Korean people are a homogeneous nation with a time-honoured culture of thousands of years. Korea must be reunified without fail. We support the three principles of national reunification and demand the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

Li Jip

Seen here are Swedish people staging support-Korean reunification demonstration

The Japanese Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea is formed

US Troops Must Withdraw from South Korea without Delay

"US imperialist aggressor troops, quit south Korea right away!"

This is what we Korean people have been demanding for over three decades.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"The occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all our nation's misery, the main obstacle to the reunification of our country and a constant source of war in Korea."

It is a legitimate right of any people to force the aggressors out of their territory.

The US troops are the aggressors who keep south Korea, a half of our territory, under their occupation by force of arms.

In south Korea the national dignity and sovereignty have been violated, and the territorial partition has caused great sufferings to our nation, which are without precedent in their 5,000-year-long history. It is the US troops who are to blame for all these.

The Korean question should have been solved by the Korean people themselves. But, soon after their occupation of south Korea, the US imperialists, with an aggressive aim in view, brought the Korean question to the UN, where the "UN Temporary Commission on Korea" was rigged up. The name of "UN" was thus misused to manufacture the puppet regime in south Korea. The puppets were enticed to conclude with the US imperialists more than 60 aggressive and shackling "treaties" and "agreements". As a result, the master-and-servant relations between the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets were established "by law" and the former was placed in a position to lord it over south Korea. At the same time, the Yankee devils held the commanding power over the south Korean puppet army, and, under the spurious name of the "aid", put the south Korean economy under their control like a "pony at the beck and call of the United States".

The US imperialists are the real ruler of south Korea who has actual power in all the political, economic and military fields.

How can we speak of our national dignity and sovereignty, leaving such aggressors to stay on in a half of our territory?

Now that the whole world strives for independence and all nations reject foreign invasion and intervention, the Korean people can never tolerate one half of their territory being occupied by the foreign imperialists.

For the reunification of the divided country we have been calling for US troops' pullout.

Ours is a homogeneous nation who had lived in one and the same country, on one territory, with one and the same language, culture and custom and in harmony for thousands of years.

Our nation's division into two parts in our generation can never be tolerated.

One Korea's division into two and present-day failure in its reunification are all ascribable to the US imperialist aggression and intervention.

At the time Korea was liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, we Korean people burnt with an ardent desire to build a unified, independent and sovereign country, rich and strong, in our 3,000-ri land of golden tapestry. But the US imperialists occupied south Korea and enforced blockade along the 38th parallel like a "boundary."

This was how Korea was split.

The Joint Conference of Representatives of the North and South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations held in Pyongyang in April 1948 proposed definite measures to establish a unified government through a whole-Korea democratic election, in the light of the US imperialists' undisguised manoeuvres to keep Korea split for ever.

The US imperialists, however, fabricated a separate puppet government in south Korea, thereby blocking the way of national reunification.

A prospect of reunification loomed ahead of our nation after the Syngman Rhee puppet government was toppled as a result of the April 19 Popular Uprising in south Korea in 1960. The south Korean youth, students and people put up a vigorous fight under the slogans: "The only way out is reunification" and "Let's go to the north. Come to the south. Let's meet at Panmunjom. Let's turn out to the plaza of reunification!" The student representatives in the north and south were to meet at Panmunjom on May 20, 1961 for talks which would open a door to national reunification.

However, four days earlier than that, the Pak Jung Hi junto staged a coup at the dictates of US imperialism and enforced a fascist military dictatorship. This was how the attempt made by the brave April 19 fighters for the reunification at the cost of their blood was nipped in the bud by US imperialism.

The north-south dialogue was opened in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy for wide-range negotiations and, subsequently, the North-South Joint Statement was published on July 4, 1972, the keynote of which is the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—which was laid down by the great leader. This was a historic event that caused a world-wide sensation.

From the start, however, the US imperialists deemed it undesirable for the north and south to sit around one table. So, they doggedly impelled the south Korean puppets to follow the line of relying on the foreign forces, the line of "making a showdown by strength" and the line of perpetual split of the nation, instead of reunification. Consequently, the north-south dialogue which started after an interval of 26 years came to a deadlock and the north-south relations were brought back to where they stood before the publication of the North-South Joint Statement.

The way of reunification which was paved by us after much effort was thus barred on account of the US imperialist intervention.

This explains why our country has not yet been reunified since it was divided into two, and our nation is bitterly suffering from the territorial partition.

What nation can tolerable such a situation?

For the preservation of peace in Korea and the rest of Asia, we also demand US troops' withdrawal.

War is an inevitable accompaniment to imperialism.

Our people once had to fight the war as it was forced on them by the US imperialists who occupied south Korea.

The US imperialists are trying to ignite another war of aggression in Korea, far from drawing a lesson from such an inglorious setback sustained as to be rare in history.

The Yankee devils amassed large units of armed forces of aggression in south Korea and in its vicinity. They set up chains of joint operational command to draw the Japanese reactionaries into their future aggressive war. They shipped into south Korea nuclear weapons and other types of mass destruction weapons and deployed them in the areas close to the Military Demarcation Line, now raving that they are ready to "destroy" someone "by thrusting at his heart."

This makes the situation so tense that war may break out in Korea any time.

Our people can never be free from the imminent holocaust of war nor can peace and security in Asia be expected as long as the US imperialists infected with a mania for aggression and war are allowed to stay on in south Korea.

The voice calling for the US troops' pullout from south Korea is a voice demanding independence and peace and a patriotism-imbued voice—a manifestation of the ardent desire to restore the national sovereignty now trampled down in south Korea, reunify the divided country and safeguard peace in Korea and other parts of Asia.

This is why all the peace-loving people throughout the world, not to speak of the non-aligned countries striving for independence against imperialism, are supporting our demand and joining us in calling for the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea. The 30th Session of the UN General Assembly, reflecting the unanimous demand of the progressive people of the world, adopted a resolution urging the dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea and the pullout of all the foreign troops wearing the "UN forces" helmets from there.

There is no ground or pretext for the US troops to remain in south Korea. They are only in duty bound to quit there.

US troops must lose no time to get out of south Korea.

Kim Dong Ok

US Imperialists' Wild Design for World Domination and Schemes for Perpetual Occupation of S. Korea

In his talk with the Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai", the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the current global strategy of US imperialism and the new difficulties it caused to our country and, on this basis, proposed a revolutionary policy for surmounting them.

In his talk the great leader viewed the Korean question from the general international affairs, and fully disclosed the US imperialists' wild design for world conquest and their aggressive policy towards Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"Outwardly, the US imperialists are loud-mouthed about 'peace' and 'easing of tensions', but, in actual fact, have not waived their wild design for world domination. Strategically, the US imperialists are now preparing for a world war."

As mentioned by the great leader, the US imperialists are now trying to find a way out of their catastrophic economic crisis by means of war and, at the same time, are resorting to the tactics of destroying the countries of the new-emerging forces one by one and, strategically, are making preparations for a world war without renouncing their wild ambition for world conquest.

In fact, nowadays the US imperialists are reinforcing in a big way their armed forces of aggression in the Asian region to speed up their preparations for a large-scale war of aggression.

On the other hand, they are threatening and blackmailing the Middle East countries and Cuba, even resorting to nuclear blackmail.

They are getting more undisguised than ever in their criminal moves to split the countries of the new-emerging forces and destroy them one by one.

They are applying to Korea the same artifice of aggression as employed elsewhere in the world. They are scheming to continue to hold south Korea in their grip by keeping Korea's division intact.

Their moves for permanent occupation of south Korea are unthinkable apart from their new Asia strategy designed to realize their wild ambition for world conquest.

In his talk with the Editor-in-Chief of "Sekai", the great leader revealed what the US imperialists' aggressive policy toward Korea is really like and, on this basis, made an overall analysis of their aggressive aims sought in their attempt to keep their hold on south Korea for a prolonged period.

In trying to keep south Korea in their grip, the US imperialists aim primarily at tightening their control of Japan.

It is a consistent policy of US imperialism to bring the Japanese reactionaries to the fore as "shock troops" in its Asian aggression and take advantage of the geographical position of Japan, her economic potentialities, her aggressive ambition and experience in pursuance of its policy of aggression on Korea and other parts of Asia.

In recent years the Asian puppets of US imperialism were knocked down one after another, the aggressive military setups failed to function at all and its system of colonial rule over Asia was collapsing. All these were too much for the US imperialists to cope with on their own. So came their desperate attempt to bring Japan which has military, economic potentialities under their control as a junior ally and enlist her in the pursuance of their aggressive policy.

Another aim sought by the US imperialists in their policy for prolonged occupation of south Korea is to turn it into their permanent base of raw materials.

The US imperialists are now in a serious fuel crisis. With their covetous eyes upon the oil deposit in the continental shelf off the Korean peninsula they are now increasing long-term investment in south Korea to make it their permanent raw materials supplier. This is no secret.

Still another aim of US imperialism is to keep its hold on south Korea for ever as a military base.

At present the US imperialists are directing the spearhead of Asian aggression to Northeastern Asia and, particularly, are concentrating their efforts on the aggressive moves against Korea, in accordance with their aggressive "new Pacific doctrine". They are also trying to keep south Korea in their grip for good as the last colonial stronghold on the Asian continent and realize their wild ambition to invade, using it as a military and strategic base, the whole of Korea and Asia and, further, conquer the whole world.

It was with such aggressive aims in view that the US imperialists turned south Korea into their colony and military base soon after they occupied it, brought the north-south dialogue to rupture and came forward with a "two Koreas" policy. Moreover, paying no heed to our rational proposal for conclusion of a peace agreement and to the resolution of the UN General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea, they have been working harder than ever for permanent occupation of south Korea and have been getting even more frantic in their preparations for an aggressive war.

The US imperialists reorganized the headquarters of their aggressive armed forces into a single command, declared south Korea their "forward defence zone", moved the "important defence line" closer to the Military Demarcation Line and mapped out such new aggressive war plans as "nine-day plan for operations" and "five-day plan for operations" with a silly design to occupy the whole of Korea in a brief span of time. They went so far as to openly prattle that the "US troops will intervene in a Korean war full scale" and will not hesitate to use even nuclear weapons.

They have quickly amassed their aggressive armed forces in south Korea, particularly, in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line, and placed large quantities of nuclear weapons there, keeping their troops "ready for action around the clock".

Recently, the US imperialists have airlifted even their troops from the continental United States to south Korea and staged more frequently than before such war exercises as to be without precedent.

Consequently, the situation in our country has become so grave that war may break out any time, and new difficulties are created in our endeavours for national reunification.

The US imperialists' wild design for world domination, their moves for perpetual occupation of south Korea and their new war provocation manoeuvres constitute a serious menace to peace of Korea, Asia and the world.

This explains why the US troops' pullout from south Korea is not only a prerequisite for the solution of the Korean question but also a matter of great urgency in preservation of peace in Korea and the rest of Asia.

Only when the south Korean and Japanese peoples are awakened and the peoples of Korea, Japan and other parts of the world carry on a joint struggle against the US imperialists, is it possible to drive them out of south Korea at an early date and preserve and consolidate peace and security in Korea and other parts of the world.

True, the great leader's talk with the Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai" is of historic significance, as it shows the way of preventing war in Korea and preserving peace in Asia and the world and as it helps realize our people's cause of reunification.

The US imperialists' wild design for world domination and their manoeuvres for perpetual occupation of south Korea will come to naught in face of the anti-US joint struggle of the Korean people and the peoples in the rest of the world, and this will bring another disgrace on them.

Choe Si Hwan

Why No Progress in the N.-S. Red Cross Working-Level Meeting?

The first working-level meeting of the north-south Red Cross talks opened at Panmunjom on November 28, 1973, and its 17th meeting took place in June this year.

This working-level meeting began as the south Korean side on November 22, 1973 agreed to the positive proposal of our side for a contact between the representatives to the Red Cross talks—the proposal which was tabled after the obstructionist manoeuvres of the south Korean side had brought the full-dress talks to a standstill.

The meeting has been held many a time, but no progress has been made in the discussion of any question. And it is running up against ever greater difficulties. This is entirely attributable to the south Korean side's insincere approach to the talks.

One of the important matters under discussion at the working-level meeting is a resumption of the full-dress talks.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"Even after the North-South Joint Statement was made public, the south Korean puppet clique intensified their manoeuvrings to perpetuate national division and provoke war, still clinging on foreign forces. They also fanned hostility towards the northern half of the Republic, clamouring for 'confrontation with dialogue', 'competition with dialogue' and 'coexistence with dialogue', and under the slogan of 'anti-communism' harshly repressed south Korean people demanding national reunification and the democratization of south Korean society."

As mentioned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in south Korea the anti-"communist" campaign against us and the fascist repression of the people were intensified as never before in the latter half of 1973 after the full-dress Red Cross talks was stalemated. Terror-ridden atmosphere thus created rendered it impossible to hold the talks in Seoul.

So, we put forward at the working-level meeting a number of rational proposals to remove this abnormal situation and resume the talks at an early date.

The proposal of our side boils down to the following points:

Firstly, an atmosphere fit for the talks should be created in south Korea. The south Korean authorities should make an open statement that they will ensure it, and the full-dress talks is to be reopened in Seoul within one month thenceforth.

Secondly, the members of the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" ("KCIA") who stood in the way of progress in the talks be excluded from the delegation of the south Korean side.

Thirdly, the full-dress talks be held in Pyongyang for the time being until an atmosphere fit for it is created in south Korea.

The south Korean side, however, has so far failed to advance any constructive proposal for the resumption of the full-dress talks and insisted that the eighth round of the full-dress talks be held in Seoul, saying willy-nilly that "Seoul is in an atmosphere fit for the talks".

This is an attempt to mislead public opinion and shirk the responsibility for deadlocking the full-dress talks. This, after all, reveals that the south Korean side has no intention to resume the talks.

Has an atmosphere for the full-dress talks been created in Seoul as the south Korean side claims?

In south Korea today humanitarianism and the elementary human rights are ruthlessly trampled underfoot.

Even the south Korean publications wrote that south Korea is a society "where human rights are trampled down under the rule by secret police and the press is neglected by power politics".

In their statement Japanese scholars and men of culture said: "Today south Korea is in a state of fascism where democracy is denied and the basic human rights are utterly ignored". Many international organizations which made investigations as to how the human rights are treated in south Korea made it public that they confirmed by evidences that south Korea is a society where the human rights are not guaranteed.

In south Korea the "anti-communist" rackets are kicked up to undermine the north-south harmony and unity and incite antagonism and "confrontation", and hostile acts committed to lead the situation to a brink of war. This is done without letup.

The south Korean puppet clique commit such acts as vitiating the atmosphere for the talks under the pretext of the nonexistent "threat of southward invasion from the north".

We have made it clear more than once that we have no intention to "invade the south". Public opinion at home and abroad admits it and exposes that the outcries over the "southward invasion" are intended for some political purposes.

The terror-ridden atmosphere now prevalent in south Korea is a big obstacle to the humanitarian talks.

It is self-evident that the humani-

(Continued on Page 4)

NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES, UNITE FIRMLY TO ESTABLISH A NEW, FAIR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER!

Establishing New International Economic Order Is a Pressing Task Set before the Non-Alignment

An urgent task of abolishing the old international economic order and establishing a new one is set before the non-aligned countries' movement which opposes imperialism and colonialism, respects the equality and sovereignty among nations and strives for the consolidation of national independence and the building of a new, prosperous society under the lofty idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The old international economic order was set up by the imperialists and colonialists in the past; it is a system, an order aimed at domineering and exploiting the oppressed nations and the peoples of the colonial countries."

The old international economic order is a product of the colonial system under which the imperialists and colonialists, while dominating the world and behaving themselves like its master, held sway over the destiny of the oppressed peoples. And it is a predatory order the imperialists and colonialists set up to suppress and exploit the oppressed nations and the peoples of colonial countries.

But times have changed.

Many Asian, African and Latin American countries which had been colonies in the past won national independence and embarked upon the road of creating a new life.

Ours is an era of independence and no one allows anyone to subject him and trample down his sovereignty.

Accordingly, it goes without saying that the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and colonialists fundamentally runs counter to the demand of our times.

This order greatly hampers the efforts of the newly-independent countries to defend their sovereignty and national independence and build an independent national economy.

The imperialists have trampled underfoot the sovereignty of the peoples of the countries of new-emerging forces, spelled all sufferings and misfortunes to them and indulged in unrestricted exploitation and plunder by relying on the old economic order. Even today they are maintaining this order to use it as a means for their enrichment.

The US-led imperialists are stepping up their economic plunder of the countries of new-emerging forces in every possible way—capital investment, unequal trade, exclusive economic concessions, price control, preferential tariff, etc.

They reaped exorbitant profits from the countries of new-emerging forces by means of unequal and unreasonable trade and non-equivalent exchange.

They threw the world market into confusion through the restriction and regulation of the volume of exports and imports and through commercial dumping. They unilaterally put up the prices of their exports and systematically lowered the prices of primary goods of the developing countries by raising the customs tariff.

For instance, when the figure for 1970 is taken as 100, the average price of manufactured goods exported by the imperialists increased to 145 in the first quarter of 1974 and 187 in the same period of 1975. The price of various structural steel grew nearly two times during the period from 1970 to 1973.

On the contrary, the price of iron ore exported by the countries of new-emerging forces decreased by 16 per cent in the period between 1961 and 1969. In 1974 the prices of copper, rubber and zinc dropped by 47 per cent, 57 per cent and 42 per cent respectively.

As seen above, the order established by the imperialists turns the commodities of the same kind into high-priced or low-priced ones according to their possessor.

In some commodities the amount of profits caused by this relation exceeds the cost price several times.

The amount of loss the countries of the new-emerging forces suffered by unequal trade and non-equivalent exchange is no less than 122,269 million dollars during the period, 1951-72.

"So long as the old economic order is kept intact, the non-aligned countries, the countries of new-emerging forces cannot utilize their natural resources in conformity with their national interests nor can they create favourable conditions for the building of an independent economy and eradicate inequality and subordination in the economic relations with foreign countries.

Only when the old economic order favourable only to the imperialists is destroyed and a new, equal international economic order is set up can the non-aligned countries, the countries of new-emerging forces enjoy genuine freedom and happiness and bring about national prosperity.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The peoples of all countries must unite firmly and fight to abolish the old international economic order set up by the imperialists."

In order to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one, the non-aligned countries and progressive peoples of all countries must unite firmly and take concerted action against imperialism and colonialism, because this struggle is not confined to any individual country but it is a common task of international character.

The peoples of the former colonial and semi-colonial countries were subjected to unrestricted exploitation and plunder and even today they are sustaining great economic losses owing to the old international economic order. Such being the situation, all the countries of new-emerging forces must pool their strength in their struggle.

This is part of the struggle to put an end to imperialist domination and plunder, bring about the complete economic emancipation of all countries and cut off the life line of imperialism. Therefore, in the process of their acute struggle the people will inevitably encounter the enemy's stubborn resistance.

At present the imperialists are engrossed in their manoeuvres for split, alienation and subversion so that the countries of new-emerging forces cannot take concerted action and they are trying their hardest to maintain the old order by all means.

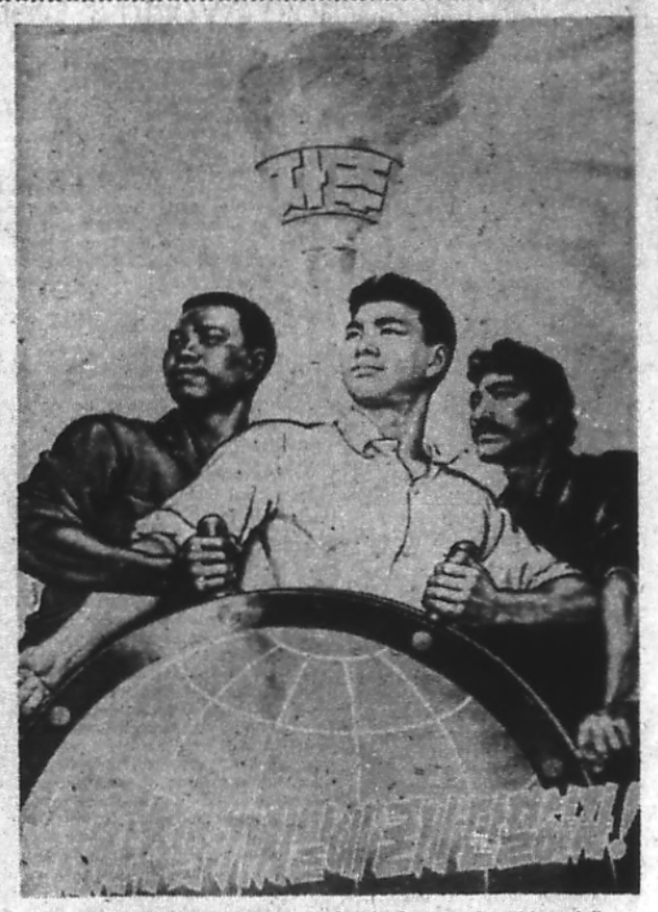
The prevailing situation makes it an urgent necessity for the non-aligned countries, the countries of new-emerging forces to support and cooperate with each other in their struggle to liquidate the economic footholds of imperialism and colonialism, abolish unequal bilateral or multilateral relations and establish an equal relation in all aspects.

In a series of international conferences such as the 6th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the Problem of Raw Materials and Development, the 7th Special UNGA Session on the Problem of Development and International Economic Cooperation, the 3rd UN Conference on Sea Law, the Summit Conference of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, the Conference of the Developing Countries on Raw Materials, the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces fully laid bare the exploiting practices of imperialism and adopted decisions and resolutions conforming to the will and demand of the oppressed peoples. This patently shows that when they fight in firm unity they can break the old international relations.

The Fourth UN Conference on Trade and Development, held in Nairobi, capital of Kenya, in May last frustrated the attempt of the imperialists to establish the "International Resources Development Bank", a new organization for exploitation, and all sorts of their machinations against the establishment of a new international economic order and adopted a "resolution on the establishment of common fund" in accordance with the will of the developing countries. This was made possible because the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned states took concerted action in their struggle.

By fighting in firm unity the non-aligned countries, the countries of new-emerging forces dynamically advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence will decisively shatter all the manoeuvres of the US-led imperialists and surely establish a new, fair international economic order.

Yun Hae Ik



This poster calls for firm unity under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence

Latin American People's Struggle to End US Imperialism's Domination and Plunder

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The Latin American people are today waging an energetic struggle against US imperialism's domination and control in defence of their political sovereignty, natural resources and sea limit."

In the past, the US imperialists were merciless in plundering Latin America of its abundant resources and taking away the fruit of labour of the people in this area.

In 1974 the US imperialists made a direct investment of 3,557 million dollars in oil industry and 1,439 million dollars in mining industry in Latin America or 43 % and 68 % of the total investment made there.

It goes without saying that the profits as much as scores of times were reaped through such capital investment. The transnational corporations of the United States earned profits at the ratio of 50 dollars to one dollar invested in Peru.

The annual profits US imperialism netted in Latin America on the basis of non-equivalent exchange by fixing unreasonable prices, ran into nearly 10,000 million dollars.

The US imperialists lowered prices of the primary goods by 4 %—the goods imported from the Latin American countries—and raised those of their manufactured goods by 44 % in 1970 and 65 % in 1972 respectively as against 1950.

Latin American banana-producing countries had to export banana at 11 % under the retail price given in capitalist countries. This suffices to show the extent of the harsh plunder practiced by the imperialists through non-equivalent exchange.

But now, things are not what they used to be.

Today Latin America no longer remains a "tranquil backyard" of the US imperialists or the "attractive land" which drew their monopolies.

The people of this continent do not allow the US imperialists to take away the fruit of their labour and plunder their natural resources, and are demolishing the latter's footholds on a full scale.

Peru nationalized the oil company "International" which owned 80 % of the domestic oil resources. There followed the nationalization of the "Cerro de Pasco" and the "Marcona", the two biggest mining companies of the US imperialists, which used to ship out huge quantity of iron ore for scores of years. The US imperialists' foothold for plunder in this realm was thus brought to an end.

Last year Venezuela promulgated the "Law on Nationalization of Oil Industry", terminating the 60-year-long plunder of US imperialism.

Guyana nationalized the US imperialists' "Reynolds Metals Company" and other foreign monopoly companies, thereby ridding them of their economic concessions. Panama nationalized the "United Brands", a monopoly of US imperialism, and took over the banana resources of the country.

Jamaica nationalized the US "Reynolds Metals Company" and a bus company and decided to raise the production tax rate of bauxite.

Panama, Mexico, Peru and other Latin American countries proclaimed 200-nautical-mile sea limit, only to protect their marine resources from the imperialists' plunder. Determined punishment was meted out to the US imperialists' piratic ships in case they broke the sea limit for plunderous acts.

The Latin American people's struggle against the US imperialists' plunder has become organized on a regional basis and has grown in scope and strength.

The Latin American countries are member states of the existing organizations of petroleum- and copper-exporting countries. They also instituted, together with other nations, the associations of iron ore-, bauxite-, tungsten- and mercury-producing countries or are affiliated with them. And in this part of the world they set up banana-, meat- and sugar-exporting countries' organizations.

These organizations are efficiently combatting the imperialists' plunderous acts in regard to the primary products by taking such measures as fixing bottom prices, placing a limit upon output and exports and carrying buffer stocks.

Particularly noteworthy is the establishment of the pancontinental Economic System of Latin America in October last year, which is the first of its kind in history. It was an event of great significance in the Latin American people's struggle to oppose the US imperialist domination and plunder, safeguard national sovereignty and attain national prosperity.

Now, the US imperialists leave no means untried—conciliation and deception, threat and blackmail—to disorganize the struggle of the people in this area and retain their old position there.

But, nothing on earth can help them check the Latin American people's vigorous struggle to end the accursed imperialist domination and plunder.

Cho Son Won

Africa—Continent of Creation with Bright Prospects

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"On the African continent, many countries have already won national independence and embarked upon the proud road of struggle to build a new life. The African continent which was called 'colonial continent' and 'Dark Continent' in the past is turning today into a new continent shining with the bright rays of freedom and liberation."

Africa used to be under the yoke of imperialist colonial rule. Harshly exploited, plundered and humiliated by imperialism, it became blood-stained. But now, a song of freedom and liberation is coming from this continent, with the flag of sovereignty and independence flying all over.

In the latter half of the 20th century the last stronghold of colonialism in this continent gave way, and this brightened the prospect of its complete liberation. A radical change took place in its political atlas.

There were only three independent countries in Africa at the time of the Second World War, and now there are nearly 50.

Through the protracted, arduous anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle, Guinea-Bissau won independence and Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe and Comoros took their place on the international arena as full-fledged independent states. Some time ago the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and Seychelles, too, proclaimed independence.

A world map now shows that the independent states cover 90 per cent of the African territory.

Indeed, the African national-liberation fighters' resolute struggle against the imperialists and colonialists brought the long-cherished desire of the people to realization, performing the admirable exploits that enriched the era of independence.

Now, the intensive struggle for the building of an independent national economy and a genuine national culture, which is sweeping across the African continent, signifies the revolutionary zeal of the people for consolidation of the political independence won at the cost of their blood and for creation of a new, independent life.

Algeria promulgated the law on nationalization of all the imperialist monopoly companies. Libya nationalized more than 320 privately-owned companies at a stroke. Various branches of the economy are in process of nationalization in the Congo, Ethiopia and Togo. These measures fully mirror the ardent desire of the people to destroy the economic footholds of the US-led imperialists and exercise their rights as masters of the country by taking full possession of the resources and economy of their countries.

"First of all, let's depend on our own efforts!"

"Let's build the national economy by our own efforts, with our own resources!"

"Unity, labour, progress!"

"Self-reliance!"

These revolutionary slogans serve as a powerful weapon with which to rouse the popular masses to the struggle for the building of a new society and bring their inexhaustible creative activity into play in African countries.

Under these slogans Benin, Senegal, Burundi and Madagascar fought back the domination and influence of the imperialists, neo-colonialists and old forces and achieved new progress in productive capacity, and are building a genuine national culture.

In many countries including Algeria, Egypt, Tanzania and Somalia the solid foundations of national industry dependent on their own rich natural resources were laid and agriculture, which was made one-sided in its development because only single culture was urged under the yoke of imperialist plunder and subjugation, is now steering toward diversified development.

This is an earnest of a new, fruitful life for the people in this continent.

Various other measures have been taken to train native cadres, bring them to carry on national administration and economic management, take up national language to use as official language, and replace the old names of countries, cities, streets and public institutions and places, the aftermaths of colonial rule, with new ones. All these are an epitome showing a new life.

Dark clouds of misery and sufferings are breaking in Africa. It is now bathed in the rays of a new era.

Small wonder a happier and thriving life is in store for the people of African continent who are following the road of change and construction holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Hong Rae Hui

Why No Progress in the N.-S. Red Cross Working-Level Meeting?

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tarian talks of the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south cannot be held in Seoul where the human rights are ruthlessly trampled underfoot, where a loud cry is ringing out that all the communists, one of the two parties to the dialogue, must be destroyed, and where a war atmosphere is thickening.

If we went to such a place, we would be acting contrary to the purpose of the talks which were to solve the humanitarian question in Korea and contribute to the cause of national reunification and would evoke a grievance from all the compatriots and the honest-minded people of the world.

It is reasonable that we demand the removal of the "KCIA" agents from the delegation of the south Korean side.

As widely known to the world, the "KCIA" is a fascist-terrorist gang which takes the van in executing the "anti-communist" policy of the south Korean fascist elements and their nation-splitting line, and its members are the truculent stranglers of freedom, democracy and humanitarianism, who weave vicious political intrigues and plots and ruthlessly suppress and murder people by terrorism.

The "Kim Dae Jung kidnapping incident", the "case of People's Revolutionary Party" and other incidents that caused a world-wide stir in recent years were all masterminded by the "KCIA".

Small wonder the US paper "Christian Science Monitor" branded the "KCIA" as the terrorist organization like the "Gestapo", and a Japanese company clerk wrote in his travelogue on south Korea that what is done by the "KCIA" differs little from the European "witch-hunting" in the medieval age and the "Jew hunting" of fascist Hitler.

These stranglers of humanitarianism have made their way into our sacred Red Cross talks and continued obstructing the smooth solution of the humanitarian questions, flouting the work of the talks.

It is self-evident that as long as such agents are allowed to join in the talks, the humanitarian talks cannot make successful progress.

It is only too reasonable for the south Korean people to strongly demand that "the north-south dialogue be conducted mainly by civilians, free from the grip of the 'KCIA'."

A preliminary discussion of the agenda of the full-dress talks also takes place at the working-level meeting.

Here, discussion is now under way on the first item of the agenda "The question of ascertaining whether the separated family members and relatives in the north and the south are alive or not and their whereabouts and notifying the results." The discussion on this item started at the third round of full-dress talks.

Our side maintains its stand clarified already at the full-dress talks as to the question of defining the scope of the family and relatives and the ways of finding out their addresses, ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results.

The main point of our proposition at the working-level meeting is to adopt a joint statement on creating in south Korea social and judicial conditions for the successful carrying out of the humanitarian work.

The statement to be adopted can be summarized as follows:

Firstly, "the anti-communist law", "the national security law", "emergency decrees" and other existing "anti-communist" laws that lay grave obstacles to the humanitarian work aimed at mitigating the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots, by banning free travel, contact and correspondence between the north and the south should be abrogated.

Secondly, all the acts of inhumanly suppressing guiltless people, inciting confrontation and antagonism within the nation and hampering the smooth progress of the Red Cross talks must be prohibited and all the "anti-communist" organizations engaged in such acts should be dissolved.

Thirdly, an end should be put to the "anti-communist" rackets and military provocations that hinder the smooth solution of the humanitarian questions by fanning the hostile sentiments between the north and the south and aggravating tension.

Fourthly, conditions should be ensured for the people, political parties, social organizations and institutions of the north and south to freely participate in the humanitarian work for mitigating the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots, and the inviolability of person and belongings should be ensured to those participating in this work and their assistants and persons concerned, together with the freedom and conveniences in speech, the press, assembly and travel.

Fifthly, we demand the south Korean authorities take judicial and administrative measures for the realisation of the above-mentioned proposals and express their official stand guaranteeing their thorough implementation.

This proposal was a summation of the proposals put forward by us already at the full-dress talks on the question of creating free conditions and circumstances.

The proposal of our side for the adoption of a joint statement or creating free conditions and circumstances is a just and realistic one designed to boldly eliminate the basic obstacles to the humanitarian work which are getting graver still in south Korea and dispel the sufferings of the fellow countrymen in a practical and comprehensive way.

But, the south Korean side has failed to put forward any constructive proposal on the first item of the agenda and refused to accept the proposal of our side for adopting a joint statement, calling it "a work outside the competence of the Red Cross" and "interference in the internal affairs".

It causes confusion and difficulties in the discussion of the agenda by broaching such absurd questions which were never placed on the agenda of the full-dress talks as "finding out the addresses of old parents, ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results" and "the exchange of photographs of the dispersed families".

The agenda of the full-dress talks agreed upon by the two sides is as follows:

1) Ascertaining whether the separated family members and relatives in the north and the south are alive or not and their whereabouts and notifying the results;

2) Realising free visit and free meeting between the family members and relatives scattered in the north and the south;

3) Effecting free correspondence between the family members and relatives separated in the north and the south;

4) Reuniting the family members dispersed in the north and the south according to their free will;

5) Other matters to be settled in a humanitarian way.

If one side insists on the need to discuss this or that first, bringing forward questions not included in the agenda, shelving the agenda of the full-dress talks agreed on by the two sides and made public after a serious discussion at the preliminary talks for nearly one year, no discussion of the agreed agenda will be possible and nothing will be solved in the long run.

Such act of the south Korean side is an impudent act scrapping the agreement and a rude act devoid of elementary knowledge of the talks or faith.

The so-called "question of old parents" broached by the south Korean side is an utterly absurd one which cannot be realised until the question of creating the social and judicial conditions in south Korea—the question raised by us—has been solved.

The real intention of the south Korean side is, in the final analysis, not to practically solve the "question of old parents" and "the question of exchanging photographs" but to cover up their anti-humanitarian stand in refusing the solution of the fundamental questions, by talking about humanitarianism.

There has been no progress in the discussion of the first item on the agenda due to such obstructionist acts of the south Korean side.

Showing an insincere stand in the discussion of the questions on the agenda of the working-level meeting, the south Korean side has tried to turn the Red Cross talks into a theatre for political propaganda.

During the working-level meeting the south Korean side has pursued its foul purpose of political propaganda at the conference table by broaching such ridiculous things as the "West Sea incident", "East Sea incident", "sniping incident" and "tunnel incident"—the deliberate and premeditated fabrications of the south Korean authorities—and groundlessly slandering us.

The south Korean Red Cross Society brought these faked-up "incidents" to the humanitarian conference table and made a fuss to justify this farce at the dictates of the authorities and the "KCIA".

Synchronizing with this, outside the conference hall, the south Korean puppets have pursued the separatist line with greater zeal and frantically kicked up the "anti-communist" and "destroy-communism" rackets against us, clinging tighter on outside forces and intensifying the fascist repression of the people, and have incessantly committed military provocations in the sky and on sea and ground, persisting in the war policy against the Republic.

No success can be expected in the humanitarian talks under such circumstances.

If the south Korean side wants to take up a stand conducive to alleviating the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots at an early date and promoting the cause of national reunification, it should accept our just proposals and attend the talks with sincerity.

Commentator

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